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Algeria	450 Dz.	Iceland	15,230	Norway	60 Dz.
Austria	19 S.	Ireland	1300 Lbs.	Oron	700 Dz.
Bahrain	650 Dz.	Jordan	450 Pcs.	Peru	100 Dz.
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Canada	45 S.	Kuwait	500 Pcs.	Rep. of Ireland	70 P.
Cambodia	120	Kuwait	500 Pcs.	South Africa	4,000 R.
Cyprus	1000 A.M.	Kuwait	500 Pcs.	Spain	100 S.
Denmark	700 Dz.	Liberia	1,000	Sweden	6,000 S.
Egypt	100	Liberia	1,000	Switzerland	2,200 S.
Finland	1,000 P.M.	Liberia	1,000	Turkey	100 D.
France	1,500	Liberia	1,000	U.S.	20,000 D.
Germany	2,000 D.M.	Liberia	1,000	U.S.S.R.	100 D.
Great Britain	45 P.	Liberia	1,000	U.S.S.R.	1,000 D.
Greece	70 D.	Liberia	1,000	U.S.A.	450 D.
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ESTABLISHED 1887

## Cruelty Stalks the Boat People

Refugees Are Fewer but Attacks on Them Are More Savage

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

GENEVA — In some ways, May was a relatively good month for those Vietnamese refugees whose small boats completed their voyage across the Gulf of Thailand.

No more than 6 of the 21 boats that reached Thai shores were attacked and robbed by pirates. Only seven refugees were raped and only seven other women were abducted and remain lost. Just two other refugees were reported missing. None of the Vietnamese was reported killed.

These statistics, provided by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, made May one of the least cruel months since the commissioner's office began compiling data in 1982 on attacks on Vietnamese refugees by pirates, most of whom are assumed to be Thai fishermen.

But no firm conclusion can be drawn from the statistics: The refugee boats that never reach shore, those whose passengers drown or

are put to death without a survivor to tell their tale remain an unknown.

What is certain is that piracy against the Vietnamese "boat people" has never been more savage than now, although the number of refugee boats, and thus the number of attacks, is in general declining.

Good sailing weather has recently brought the outflow up to around 5,000 a month, but arrivals last year dropped to 26,057 throughout Asia, from the 1979 peak of 202,158.

"Even if the quantity has gone down, the quality of the attacks, if you can say that, is going up," said Poul Hartling, a former Danish prime minister who has been serving as high commissioner since 1978.

"What we hear is even more horrifying than in the past," he said. "The reports are the most horrifying I have seen. They tell of cruelty, brutality and inhumanity that go beyond my imagination. The refugees are attacked with knives and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

clubs. There is murder, robbery and rape, everything in this world."

Mr. Hartling said that in a recent talk with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda of Thailand in Geneva he received assurances that Thailand would act vigorously against piracy.

A compilation of survivors' accounts to the United Nations agency since 1982 puts the number of people killed by pirates at about 1,800. More than 2,300 women have been raped; almost all rape victims were assaulted repeatedly, usually by all or many of the fishing boat's crew members. In addition, 850 women who were abducted remain missing.

From the accounts of women who were abducted and then let go, it is evident that the fishermen take them on their boats to rape them, often over several days, and frequently pass them on to other crews.

In conversations and interviews

Raphael study of a man's head fetched \$4.7 million in the Christie's auction in London of the Chatsworth Collection.

## Christie's Sells Drawings for Record \$28 Million

By Souren Melikian  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A selection of 71 master drawings from the Chatsworth Collection sold Tuesday at Christie's for \$28.3 million (£21,179,580), a record for any single sale in Britain and Europe.

A Raphael study of a man's head, a hand done in black chalk and assuring 13.84 by 14.52 inches (3 by 34.6 centimeters) brought \$7 million, the highest price paid at auction or within the trade for a drawing.

American buyers acquired nearly the most important drawings, demonstrating the increasing power of the dollar in the art market. The sale is unprecedented in art history.

The works of art served at Chatsworth House, Devonshire, are on a par with those major museums in several areas, the formation of the collection part of the fabric of English history.

The drawings were mainly acquired by William Cavendish, second Duke of Devonshire (1672-9), whose father, the fourth Earl Devonshire, and, after 1694, first, signed the invitation to William of Orange to claim the throne of England in 1688. One of the most important collections in history, he made many coups. In 1723, he acquired the drawings belonging to a son of a painter who had studied under Rembrandt — hence the Chatsworth landscapes by that

second Duke of Devonshire, bought from dealers at auction, employed agents and corresponded with other collectors and has been described as the

first collector of the modern age. Preserved intact until Tuesday's sale, the Chatsworth Collection has been the object of intensive scholarly research in this century. There have been eight major exhibitions of the old master drawings in the last 30 years. Three of these toured all major museums in the United States in 1962-1963, 1969-1970 and 1979-1980.

These exhibitions accounted in part for the record prices paid Tuesday. A second major factor was the drama and suspense created by the British Museum's failed attempt to acquire the 71 drawings. The selection had been made in the first place by Christie's at the request of the trustees of the Chatsworth Settlement to pay death duties.

Noel Annestley, Christie's expert on old master drawings and a leading connoisseur in the field said he had made "an overall selection to build up a 'mini-Chatsworth,' to be offered to a provincial museum in Britain that might have a fine art collection but no significant old master drawings.

The offer was rejected by the British Treasury because a government grant would have had to be made to the museum. No provincial museum could have afforded the \$7.98 million to \$9.31 million at which Mr. Annestley had valued the collection. Negotiations were then resumed with the British Museum but broke down when the museum declined to pay more \$7.3 million.

The small community of collectors of old master drawings, public and private, buzzed with rumors before the sale, and excitement peaked as news of the inevitable public auction began to circulate last year. The Americans did not miss the opportunity and started bidding hard from the second lot on.

A color-coded floor plan of the Democratic National Convention, which begins July 16, sat nearby. The floor is divided into eight regions, showing the location of Mr. Hart's 30 floor phones for 30 seated political operatives.

### INSIDE

Older voters have turned on President Reagan to back Walter F. Mondale, a Post-BC poll showed. Page 3.

U.S. teachers hope to shift the focus of debate on education reform. Page 5.

China defends its birth control practices in response to a move against abortion. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

The Swiss government decides to keep banking secrecy legislation unchanged. Page 7.

TOMORROW

"The Sun Also Rises" is a mini-series that is the latest attempt to film Hemingway's "A Farewell to Arms." Blume reports. Weekend.

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The Statue of Liberty's torch crated and ready to be removed for replacement.

## Relighting the Torch of Liberty

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Statue of Liberty's battered torch, a symbol of freedom to millions of new Americans for almost a century, was removed from the statue's hand Wednesday to be replaced.

Using a hoist, workers eased the corroded one-and-a-half-ton torch 320 feet (about 100 meters) to the roof of the Museum of Immigration in the statue's base, where it will be displayed. A replica of the torch was lit at the base of the statue and will remain illuminated until the new torch is raised on July 4 next year.

About 4,000 spectators watched and dozens of ships in New York Harbor sounded their horns as the torch was removed.

National Park Service officials and the mayor of Colmar, the French city where the statue's sculptor, Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi, was born, re-enacted the transfer of the statue from the people of France to the people of the United States exactly 100 years before.

When the statue, officially called "Liberty Enlightening the World," was assembled and mounted on its pedestal, it was unveiled Oct. 28, 1886.

## Zimbabwe: Farmers Vs. Workers

Commerce, Politics Complicate Black-White Land Clash

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

SHURUGWI, Zimbabwe — When Robert Rensford bought 4,400 acres of land for \$10 an acre shortly after Zimbabwe became independent in 1980, he thought he was getting both a bargain and a chance to register his optimism about the country's future.

Instead he set off one of the most enduring controversies of Africa's youngest nation. For the 18 black workers and their families who lived on the property — some for as long as two decades — have refused to leave.

With the support of the black-majority government, they have

since claimed the land, defying court eviction orders.

The result has been a classic confrontation between two of Zimbabwe's most important and influential interest groups: white farmers who supply 80 percent of the country's commercially sold food and its exportable commodities, and black farm workers who are the backbone of the electorate that put Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government in power.

Caught in between is a government that has encouraged white commercial farmers to stay on the land, and offered them strong economic incentives, but that also calls itself socialist and fought a seven-

year war of liberation in which land was a key issue.

"The government is walking a real tightrope," said a Western diplomat, "and at the moment it is leaning toward its black constituents far more than to the whites. There are very important issues at stake but nobody wants to turn this into a litmus test about Zimbabwe's future."

Mr. Rensford and his lawyers say the case has become exactly that kind of test, with the government defying the country's highest court, which upheld an eviction notice to the squatters earlier this year.

Other whites are concerned that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Hart's Headquarters Waits for 'Lightning to Strike'

By Bill Peterson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — These are long, frustrating days in the grubby offices that have served as the presidential campaign headquarters of Senator Gary Hart of Colorado for 11 months.

Word has not yet reached these offices that the war for the Democratic presidential nomination is over. Mr. Hart's young staff is still fighting.

"We're waiting for lightning to strike," said Alison Burroughs, 23, a faded "Mondale Gives In" newspaper headline is pasted on a television atop her makeshift desk.

"We're not idiots," said Rick Ridder, Mr. Hart's field director. "We can count, and things obviously don't look good for Gary. But something may happen. It's not over until it's over."

A color-coded floor plan of the Democratic National Convention, which begins July 16, sits nearby. The floor is divided into eight regions, showing the location of Mr. Hart's 30 floor phones for 30 seated political operatives.

may be the smoking gun we've been waiting for."

The article, like the Harris and Gallup polls, however, only a minor stir in Democratic ranks, however.

The office's "boiler room," a small, cluttered room with an "authorized personnel only" sign on the door, is the heart of Mr. Hart's operation. The workers are there seven days a week, from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M., telephoning uncommitted and Hart delegates.

Each is responsible for a bloc ranging in size from 406 to 542 delegates, and each brings his or her personality to the task. Jonathan Miller, at 27 the oldest in the group, is known for "screaming and yelling," Miss Burroughs said. Alan Khazei is methodical and persistent. Janet Allem is known as the "sweet-talker."

The Hart campaign is determined to hold onto his

delegates. The hope is that if Mr. Mondale somehow fails to win the nomination on the first ballot,

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

## Lebanese Army Replaces Militia At Beirut Posts

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese Army fanned out through Beirut on Wednesday and took over key positions from rival militia groups to regain control after a five-month resurgence of civil war.

Prime Minister Rashid Karame said the deployment showed that Lebanon was on its way to recovering from nine years of strife.

The army's mission was carried out calmly with only a minor incident in which a few shots were fired but no one was hurt.

At daybreak, one battalion moved into the port area at the northern end of the city and a second at Beirut International Airport at the south, signaling that the government peace plan for the capital and its suburbs was being carried out.

Two hours later, other troops took over militia positions on the Green Line that divides Moslem-controlled West Beirut from the Christian East. Some militiamen could still be seen a few hours later in both halves of the city carrying light arms. They were expected to move off the streets as the deployment of the 9,000 soldiers spread.

The removal of barricades from the Green Line is to begin Thursday, with the airport reopening Friday.

Lebanon's Middle East Airlines said that its first plane was due in Friday morning and it issued instructions to its 5,000 employees to report back to work.

The airport and harbor have been closed since Feb. 6, when Moslem militias gained control of West Beirut from the Lebanese Army.

Wednesday's appearance of the troops was the first time they have been seen in both sides of the capital under a unified command since the army broke up along religious lines five months ago.

A cabinet of national unity

formed at the end of April has decided on sweeping military changes to rebuild the army. A Christian officer continues to command the troops, but his powers are shared by a six-member military council representing the main Lebanese Moslem and Christian sects.

In the past, Moslems complained that the army was biased in favor of the Christians and demanded the establishment of what they called a national balance in military ranks.

A



Five Lebanese passengers from a Cypriot ferry intercepted by the Israeli Navy waited in Israel before they were allowed to go to Lebanon on Tuesday. Four others are still held.

## Israel Fears PLO Will Infiltrate by Sea

### Navy Seized Beirut Ferry in New Security Crackdown

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's seizure of a Beirut-bound passenger ferry last week reflects a fear that Palestinian guerrillas will attempt to infiltrate into Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon by sea.

Four of the ferry's passengers — three men and a woman — are still being held by Israel. The authorities have refused to identify them or disclose their whereabouts, adding to the mystery surrounding the seizure of the Cyprus ferry *Alisur Blanco* on Friday as the ship, with 63 passengers, was sailing from Cyprus.

The unusual high-seas operation — which brought strong protests from the Cypriot and Lebanese governments — was part of a clear pattern of intensified activity by the Israeli Navy, which, with warships stationed off the Lebanese coast, guards the western flank of Israeli forces in southern Lebanon. A high naval official said Tuesday that the vessel was under suspicion of carrying "terrorists."

Over the past 10 days, as part of the crackdown along the coast: • Israeli warplanes bombed Nahr El Island northwest of Tripoli, Lebanon, which was described by the Israeli Army as a "naval training" base for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

• Israeli gunboats sank a small vessel near the same island. Five Israeli crewmen were wounded in the exchange of gunfire with the intercepted vessel.

## As Skirmishes Grow in Gulf, Analysts Expect Iran to Open Major Offensive

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence analysts said Tuesday that military action in the Iran-Iraq war has intensified after a month's lull and there is speculation that Iran might be on the verge of a long-awaited offensive.

Both sides reportedly have engaged in more and larger skirmishes on the Basra front since the end of Ramadan, the Moslem month of fasting and prayer, last week. Increased air action also has been reported, not only Iraqi attacks on Gulf shipping but also battlefield sorties by both sides.

Iran has brought up additional regulars, the analysts said, and has moved more ammunition and supplies into offensive position. In response, they said, Iraq has moved up more troops.

The analysts estimated the number of Iranian front-line troops at 250,000, an increase of 50,000 in a month. A month ago, there was an equal number of Revolutionary Guards, the analysts said, but these units since have been reorganized, making estimates difficult.

They said many Iranian officers have been replaced after field commanders were recalled to Tehran. There is doubt of a full-scale purge, but fresh leaders have been sent to the front. Dispatches from Tehran on Tuesday brought denials from Iranian leaders that the offensive has been delayed because of bickering.

### Soviet Launches Satellite

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union launched a new Cosmos satellite Wednesday with an orbit similar to those of military early-warning craft designed to detect nuclear attacks. But Tass said the satellite, Cosmos 1581, was intended to continue space research — a phrase used for all Cosmos craft.

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## West German Banks Said to Prepare Major Credit Deal for East Berlin

Reuters

MUNICH — Franz-Josef Strauss, the rightist leader of West Germany's Christian Social Union and the Bavarian premier, said Wednesday that West German banks were preparing a major new credit for East Germany.

His remarks followed reports by the West German media that a deal was under way involving a loan of about 900 million Deutsche marks (\$315 million) in exchange for political concessions including permission for 5,000 more East Germans to emigrate to West Germany.

In July last year, a consortium of Bavarian banks granted a West German government-guaranteed credit of 1 billion DM to East Germany tied to the easing of restrictions between the two countries.

Mr. Strauss was widely credited with engineering that loan, but he said Wednesday that he was not involved this time and implied that the arrangement was being handled by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's office.

The chief government spokesman, Peter Boenisch, declined to confirm reports that in return for the loan, East Germany would reduce the daily minimum amount of money that travelers to East Germany are currently forced to exchange.

On Tuesday, Philip Jenninger, a senior official in Mr. Kohl's office, said talks were under way between East and West Germany on improving ties and the condition of people in both countries.

About 25,000 people were allowed to leave East Germany for the West in the first four months of this year — the largest number since the Berlin Wall was built in 1961.

But the exodus has recently dried up following a dispute over the role of West Germany's permanent mission in East Berlin as an escape route for refugees.

Fifty-five would-be immigrants recently sought asylum in the building, but 49 left voluntarily after the East German authorities promised they would not be pursued.

In a radio interview on Tuesday, the commander of Israeli naval forces, Major General Zeev Almog, defended the legality of the ferry seizure, which was denounced by Lebanon as "an act of piracy."

"We were ordered to check that boat, which carried suspected terrorists," General Almog said, "and this has its roots in international law under the item of self-defense."

He said he did not know what intelligence had led to the seizure of the *Alisur Blanco*, but that the highly publicized incident served as a signal to the terrorists that they have no safe conduct in and out of Beirut."

In a radio interview on Tuesday, the commander of Israeli naval forces, Major General Zeev Almog, defended the legality of the ferry seizure, which was denounced by Lebanon as "an act of piracy."

"We were ordered to check that boat, which carried suspected terrorists," General Almog said, "and this has its roots in international law under the item of self-defense."

On the ground, the wetlands in the Basra area have dried out and made it easier for military movement, especially armor.

After several false starts about a month ago, the analysts said the offensive threatened by Iran at that time might have been canceled. Both Iran and Iraq seemed then to be putting out ambiguous peace feelers.

Now the hints of peace seemed to have faded. There is speculation that an offensive might begin Thursday or Friday, at the time of another Islamic holy day.

The objective for the Iranians, given the direction of troop and supply movements, is the Iraqi defensive position north of Basra.

Whether Iran will seek to capture Basra or simply encircle it is unclear.

Reagan administration officials have become concerned that Iranian forces, after taking Basra or bypassing the city, may turn south and head toward Kuwait, only 30 miles (48 kilometers) away.

According to U.S. officials, a team from the U.S. Central Command — the former Rapid Deployment Force — has surveyed Kuwaiti military requirements. The results of the trip are reportedly still under study, but the Reagan administration recently approved an \$87-million package to improve Kuwait's air defenses.

He said recently that he told the 18 workers on the 4,400-acre (1,780-hectare) property that they

would have to leave and that there were no objections at the time.

But the workers never left and since that time nine more families have joined them. Mr. Rensford turned to government officials for help early in 1981 and he was told the squatters would depart after their corn crop was harvested in September.

Then, he said, officials of the Ministry of Lands told him they would have the squatters off the property and resettle on government-owned land by Jan. 1, 1982. Again nothing happened.

Mr. Rensford said he has not entered the property since 1982, when his pickup truck was stolen by some of the squatters. He also blames them for the loss of nearly 10 head of cattle. He puts his total losses at more than \$40,000.

The squatters themselves, who live in a group of round mud huts off a dirt road, say they are afraid to speak publicly for fear of jeopardizing their legal case.

But they made it clear that they believe the land belongs to them because of their long tenure and because officials have assured them they will not be forced to leave.

One woman, with children clinging to her legs, said her family had lived on the property for 50 years. She pointed to another woman.

"She was born here," she said.

"Rensford has made a lot of trouble. The government owns this land now."

In fact, that is not yet the case. Although Minister of Lands Mohsen Mahachi said in an interview with the semiofficial Harare Herald that the government had offered to buy the property, Mr. Rensford said he has yet to receive a bona fide offer.

He added that since he is an unwilling seller, the government would have to pay him in hard currency, as is stipulated in the agreement concluded at the 1979 Lancaster House talks leading to Zimbabwe's independence. The state treasury is extremely short of such currency.

Of those interviewed, only Mr. Hardling allowed his name to be used, and he declined comment on several questions. "It is clear the Thais are very touchy," he said. "If you say bad things, they react very badly."

Last month, the high commission's office concluded a one-

year renewal of the Thai anti-piracy program. The \$3.7-million effort, which finances Thai naval patrols and police action at sea and in fishing ports, is financed by 12 nations, with the United States as the leading contributor. Although Bangkok is obliged to report on its actions under the program, critics have charged that the reports are late and incomplete. "This is not unique," Mr. Hartling said.

Some diplomats and others involved in refugee work doubt the earnestness of Thai efforts to prevent piracy. They argue that the Thai efforts are largely undertaken to protect the country's image.

They noted that shortly before a trial by Mr. Prem to Washington in May and the arrival of Pope John Paul II in Bangkok, a rare trial of pirates took place and four men were specifically convicted of rape, abduction and attempted robbery.

Their 18-year sentences were later reduced to nine years because they had confessed.

These critics asserted that despite the abundance of attacks and availability of witnesses, only 20 cases have been investigated by Thai authorities. In a reported total of only five trials since 1982, 17 men were charged and 13 convicted.

"What may be legally justified

may not be morally defensible," he said in a ministry directive last month. He added in the Herald interview: "They are going to stay because we cannot evict families that have been staying peacefully on a farm for 28 years."

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bolivia to Suspend Debt Payment

LA PAZ (UPI) — The Bolivian government made wide concessions to labor Wednesday, including a formal agreement to suspend foreign debt payments, an attempt to avoid a nationwide general strike.

President Hernan Siles Zuazo signed 30 decrees answering the demands of the Workers' Central, which represents 95 percent of the nation's labor. Labor union officials were studying the resolutions and were expected to announce Wednesday whether the general strike, set for Thursday, would be canceled.

The government said it would temporarily suspend service payments on its debt to international commercial banks as a first step toward renegotiating the total debt, estimated at \$3.7 billion. The decrees said that in no case would Bolivia dedicate more than 25 percent of its exports income to paying its debt. That income, coming mainly from gas and tin, is estimated at \$800 million for 1984.

### Thais Arrest 16 in Alleged Coup Plot

BANGKOK (UPI) — Thai police said Wednesday that they have arrested 16 high-ranking officials of the outlawed Communist Party who are allegedly implicated in a plot to overthrow the government.

General Narong Muhanond, the national police chief, said the 16 arrested in at least seven simultaneous raids Tuesday included four members of the party Central Committee. Official sources said more arrests were expected.

"This is one of the biggest arrests of Communists we have ever made in Bangkok," General Narong said. "They have clearly been seeking support from abroad to overthrow the government." He did not say what countries were canvassed for support.

### 2 U.S. Diplomats Detained in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) — Two diplomats from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow were held for two hours by the Soviet authorities Wednesday after being detained while talking to a Soviet citizen, an embassy spokesman said.

The spokesman, who asked anonymity and would not say who the two men were talking with, reported that a political officer, Jon Arnell, and a consular officer, George Glass, were accused by the Soviet authorities of "activities inconsistent with diplomatic status."

The U.S. Embassy protested, and also complained to the Soviet Foreign Ministry that the diplomats had been unable to contact their embassy. "What they were doing was talking to a Soviet citizen in a public place, outside," the spokesman said.

### Cairo Envoy Expected Soon in Soviet

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt will have an ambassador in Moscow for the first time in three years by early August, the semi-official daily newspaper al-Ahram reported Wednesday.

The paper said that Salah Bayomi, who is in charge of information and policy assessment at the Foreign Ministry, would be the first Egyptian ambassador in Moscow since 1981, when President Anwar Sadat expelled the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, accusing him of fomenting subversion.

The Egyptian government has made no official announcement on an exchange of ambassadors, but informed sources said last week that Egypt had decided to risk U.S. displeasure and make the move. Egypt receives about \$2.25 billion a year from the United States, making it the second-largest recipient of U.S. assistance after Israel.

### 2 Libyan Students Killed in Athens

ATHENS (NYT) — Two Libyan students, believed by the police to be supporters of the Libya leader, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, were slain here Wednesday, shortly before their scheduled return to Tripoli. Their death brings to four the number of Libyans shot in Greece in the last month.

A police announcement identified the two as Abd el Molhem al-Zawi, 21, and Attia Salah al-Furtaz, 20, and said they were medical students on Libyan government scholarships. They were found shot in the back and head in their Athens apartment.

In June, a Libyan merchant also believed to be a supporter of Colonel Qaddafi was shot to death by unidentified gunmen while Foreign Minister Ali Abdel Salam al-Tureki of Libya was on an official visit to Greece. A week earlier, a Libyan-born Greek shopkeeper who distributed an anti-Qaddafi newspaper was shot and wounded in his shop. A Libyan was later arrested in that case.

### British Report Cites Nuclear Plant

LONDON (Reuters) — Radioactive discharges from a major nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in northwest England are unduly high and easily the highest in Europe, a government advisory group said Wednesday.

The group said that routine discharges into the Irish Sea from Sellafield, often criticized by environmentalists, had reached 69 percent of the internationally recommended level, an "undesirable" situation the advisers said. British Nuclear Fuels, the state-owned operators of the plant, have said they will study measures to reduce the discharges at Sellafield to "as near zero as possible."

In November, the government closed nearby beaches after waste from the plant contaminated them. An inquiry has begun into allegations that there is a high incidence of cancer among children living in the area.

### 30 British Miners Arrested After Clash

LLANWERN, Wales (Combined Dispatches) — Police arrested at least 30 striking coal miners Wednesday during violent scuffles with pickets trying to stop supplies of coal and iron ore from entering a major British steel mill.

About 80 jeering strikers surged in front of a 50-truck convoy. The trucks got through after police pushed back the pickets, who threw stones, cans and police helmets.

Both sides have agreed to meet this week for their first talks in three weeks, but neither held out much hope of a settlement. The strike, now in its 17th week and affecting many but not all British coal mines, is in protest against plans to close 20 money-losing pits. (Reuters, AP)

### Italian Cabinet Member Won't Quit

ROME (Reuters) — Italy's budget minister, Pietro Longo, implicated in a parliamentary report in the illegal P-2 Masonic Lodge, says he will wait until the end of a debate on the issue later this month before taking any action.

A final report Tuesday by Tina Anselmi, chairman of a parliamentary commission investigating the lodge, described as authentic a membership list containing Mr. Longo's name. Mr. Longo told the Social Democratic Party on Tuesday that he would take no action until July 15, the day after the commission's 40 members conclude the

## Auto Junkyards Scrap Dirty Image For Sleek New Look

Auto Recyclers Use Showrooms, Computers to Serve the Cost-Conscious

By Jube Shiver Jr.

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The \$4 billion-a-year yard industry lately is trading in its junky image for a sleek new one. Even the term "junkyard" has been abandoned by a new breed of owners, who prefer to be called recyclers or salvage dealers.

Recyclers are leading a management revolution in a lucrative but unglamorous industry. New techniques, such as cleaning and rating parts, setting up showrooms, aging items in plastic and using computers to list inventory, are being incorporated into the market, which some experts say used parts suppliers will soon be common.

"In the past, most junkyard dealers have been business," said Barry M. Isenberg, head of a California consulting firm that advises junk dealers. "They've been auto mechanics or tow truck operators. The same thing that happened to the food industry is happening to junkyards."

"Like the mom-and-pop grocery stores that died out with the supermarket, the junkyard dealers

don't modernize will suffer."

Jerry Gaines, for example, used to scavenge among wrecked cars to find parts for his Chevrolet Monte Carlo. Recently, he bought a set of gears for the car at Lakewood Salvage in Sante Fe Springs, California. Its landscaped exterior, smoked glass bows and Spanish roof tile awning. La-

kenor Auto Salvage looks more like a bank than a junkyard.

The gears Mr. Gaines bought for \$25 had been tested, packaged in plastic and were guaranteed. He estimated that he saved about 70 percent by buying used parts rather than new ones.

In recent years, about 25 percent of the nation's 11,200 junkyards have built clean, well-lit warehouses.

"It used to be common practice here for a customer to come in and take a wrench and get their own part," said Herb Lieberman, owner of Lakenor. "But we found the customer would damage one part trying to remove another. We decided to modernize and build a new building and install computers."

Junkyards throughout the nation are prospering because car owners are fixing their old automobiles rather than paying high prices for new ones.

One junkyard, a \$6 million-a-year enterprise in Wachusett, Massachusetts, that is owned by two brothers, Howard and Scott Robertson, was ranked 456th on Inc. magazine's list of the nation's "top 500 fastest-growing companies" in 1982, the only auto-salvage business to be included.

According to the Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association the average age of passenger cars on the road in the U.S. was 7.4 years in 1983, the oldest in 30 years.

Putting all new parts on the average American-made used car would cost about two to three times its sticker price, according to the

Automotive Dismantlers & Recyclers Association.

By contrast, a typical salvage yard pays only 10 percent to 30 percent of the current value of a used car and resells its parts for a fraction of the cost of a new part.

Nationwide, more than half of the 8 million cars used annually for parts come from wrecks that insurance companies have judged to be total losses. Other cars are purchased from private owners.

At salvage yards, virtually every part — from windshield glass to small brake assembly bolts and brackets — is removed, tested, cleaned, painted and then placed on shelves. Some dismantlers even use the leftover oil to heat their buildings and sell the old anti-freeze and transmission fluids.

The parts are often catalogued on a computer, helping salesmen pinpoint which used items are in stock and which model parts are interchangeable. Finally, the wrecked carcasses are sold for about \$38 a ton to scrap dealers, who process them for shipment to steel mills.

Besides the potential rewards, other factors have forced junkyard owners to modernize and operate more efficiently.

The initial motivation came with the enactment of the 1965 federal Highway Beautification Act that mandated the removal or camouflaging of all junkyards within 1,000 feet of a federal highway. However, it was not until the advent of the small business computer in the late 1970s that the move toward modernization was accelerated.

## Mondale Meets With Hispanic Mayor As Hunt for Running Mate Continues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NORTH OAKS, Minnesota — Walter F. Mondale met Wednesday with Mayor Henry Cisneros of San Antonio, the first Hispanic candidate on his formal list of potential running mates.

The sources said that Mr. Mondale has made it also clear to his inner circle and to top party leaders that Mr. Bumpers is under consideration for the job, and that Mr. Bumpers has been invited to notify Mr. Mondale at any time that he would like to submit to the same interview format as other contenders.

So far, Mr. Mondale has interviewed Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, Mayor W. Wilson Goode of Philadelphia, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York and Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco.

Mr. Mondale has scheduled a meeting with Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky later this week.

In Washington, Democratic sources said that Mr. Mondale's

camp has told Senator Dale Bumpers of Arkansas that he is also under serious consideration as Mr. Mondale's running mate.

The sources said that Mr. Mondale has made it also clear to his inner circle and to top party leaders that Mr. Bumpers is under consideration for the job, and that Mr. Bumpers has been invited to notify Mr. Mondale at any time that he would like to submit to the same interview format as other contenders.

Mr. Bumpers, 58, has informed Mr. Mondale that before he takes that step, he wants to have "decided in his own mind that he would accept the vice presidential nomination if it were offered," said one source.

Recent public-opinion polls have indicated that voters are much more likely to vote for Mr. Mondale in the general election against President Ronald Reagan when he is paired with Senator Gary Hart of Colorado.

Mr. Hart said recently that some Democratic leaders, including his campaign chairman, Representative

'Video Palsy':  
Nerves of Steel  
Have Side Effect

The Associated Press

BOSTON — "Video game palsy," a potentially serious damage to the nerves that can result from prolonged zapping of aliens and goblins, has been added to the list of hazards of daily life.

In a letter in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine, doctors described the case of a 38-year-old man who suffered numbness and weakness in his hand after playing the games for about an hour a day for a month. The man recovered after he gave up his video habit, said Dr. Robert P. Friedman.

"I'm not saying that video game playing is dangerous, but it's possible to damage a nerve in your hand," said Dr. Friedman, a physician at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Martinez, California.

The problem occurred when the man pressed the side of his palm against the machine as he rotated the playing knob, putting pressure on his ulnar nerve, in the forearm and hand.

(AP, NYT)

## Older Voters Turning From Reagan To Mondale, Post-ABC Poll Shows

By Barry Sussman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Voters older than 60 have moved in recent months to a point where they appear to be President Ronald Reagan's harshest critics and Walter F. Mondale's strongest constituency.

This represents a sharp change from 1980, when older Americans voted pretty much the way everyone else did: 50 percent for Mr. Reagan and 40 percent for Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Mondale's strength among people over 60 has been demonstrated in the Democratic presidential primary contests, where he won the elderly vote, and then only by narrow margins.

Democratic primary results, of course, are not a measure of support for Mr. Mondale against Mr. Reagan among people of any age. But they do show that older voters are Mr. Mondale's core constituency — and as for the general election there are other findings that apply.

In a Washington Post-ABC News opinion poll in February, for example, Mr. Reagan placed ahead of Mr. Mondale in a trial heat by 50 percent to 43 percent. Among voters over 60, Mr. Reagan led by 48 percent to 44 percent, an outcome very close to that in other age groups.

But that has since changed sharply. In the most recent Washington Post-ABC News poll in May, for example, Mr. Reagan beat Mr. Mondale by 51 percent to 43 percent among all voters; a result that, for polling purposes, is identical with the earlier one. Among those over 60, however, it was Mr. Mondale who led Mr. Reagan this time, 52 percent to 39 percent.

Those figures represent a decline of 9 percentage points for Mr. Reagan and a gain of 8 points for Mr. Mondale. In other words, while the rest of the population was moving slightly more toward Mr. Reagan, many older voters were abruptly moving away from him.

It is difficult to tell what caused the reversal; polls seldom point to direct causal relationships. But regardless of the reason, people over 60 interviewed in the May survey were more critical of Mr. Reagan's presidency than were people in all other age groups.

It is on the economy that the differences seemed sharpest and that the history of relations between the elderly and Mr. Reagan were most strained.

There was one widely noted occurrence before the Post-ABC News poll in May that could have jolted older voters and renewed old suspicions about Mr. Reagan. It had to do with hints by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan that the administration may want to do some more tinkering with the Social Security system, which provides retirement benefits and disability payments.

The president managed to persuade Congress to make some cuts in Social Security benefits in 1983, but only after sharp losses in support among older voters. Some White House advisers have said they consider Mr. Regan's early moves toward Social Security cuts to be the worst political mistake of his presidency.

Mr. Regan's statements were promptly pounced on by Democrats. The Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said that "trusting the Reagan administration to protect Social Security

## AFL-CIO Chief Defends Reagan's Latin Policy

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

LISBON — Lane Kirkland, the U.S.-labor leader who usually is a prominent critic of the Reagan administration, has strongly defended U.S. policy in Central America to a European audience.

Mr. Kirkland, president of the 15-million-member American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, said at an international meeting in Lisbon last week that an aid package for Central America backed by President Ronald Reagan would give trade unions in the United States and Central America a strong voice in regional affairs.

Mr. Kirkland said the planned U.S. aid, now before the U.S. Congress, would strengthen the position of El Salvador's president, José Napoleón Duarte. A Kirkland aide told conference participants that U.S. support for Mr. Duarte would remain strong no matter which party wins the U.S. elections in November. Mr. Kirkland was an early backer of Walter F. Mondale's quest for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The Lisbon conference was called by Prime Minister Mário Soares of Portugal to promote closer contacts on Central America among trade unionists and political moderates in Central and Latin America, Western Europe and the United States.

Chiding what he said was ill-

informed criticism of U.S. policy. Mr. Kirkland said the Western news media have largely overlooked the significance of a proposed new body to administer aid: the Central American Development Organization, which expects to spend \$3 billion in U.S. aid from 1985 to 1990.

The development organization was proposed last January by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America — of which Mr. Kirkland was a member. Since the aid will be administered by trade union officials, together with businessmen and government officials, the program will "enhance the role of trade unions, as an embodiment of freedom of association, which protects all other human rights," Mr. Kirkland said.

The Central American aid package, including the plan for the new organization, has been approved by the House of Representatives and is expected to pass the Senate.

To get support from Democrats, Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., a liberal Republican of Maryland, has attached a resolution to the bill stiffening the conditions for aid.

His amendment strengthens the administration's requirement to report on human rights in El Salvador and obliges it to support the mediation efforts of the Contadora nations — Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico — in pursuing regional peace negotiations.

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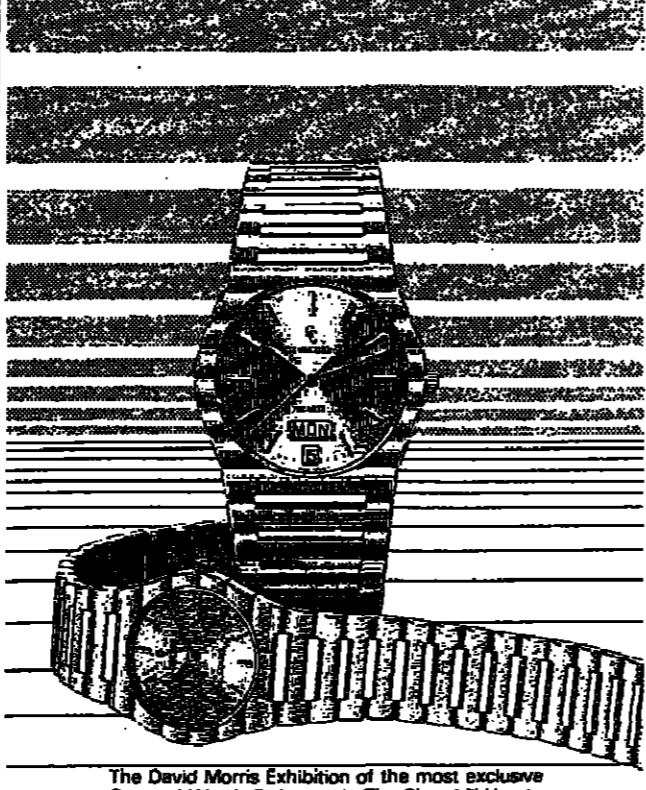
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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## An American Inventory

The Fourth of July is a time for annual inventory: How is the American enterprise progressing? A year ago there was a stock of rights and liberties. Have they all been kept in good working order, sharp and bright? Have they come through the past year in good condition to be passed along, in due course, to others who will need them? Or were there, as an accountant would say, certain losses through neglect, theft, wear and tear, etc.?

The inventory begins with the written law of the courtroom. Things have not been going well there. Over this past year the Supreme Court's work has been characterized by excessive deference to the executive branch and to administrative convenience. In the criminal cases there has been a consistent narrowing of defendants' rights. The concept of "public safety" seems to have been expanded, not always with clear standards.

As it has done before in its long history, the court has slid into a cycle of dim and quarrelsome decisions that shed little light for citizens trying to find the road. There is not much sense in these recent cases of the court's obligation to defend the individual citizen, cranky and troublesome as he often is, against the awesome power of the modern state. The court is currently in the hands of people who see things pretty much from the state's point of view.

There is more to justice than the law alone. Does your definition include economic jus-

tic? Here again the past year's record is not entirely to the country's credit. For the first time in more than half a century the inequalities of income are widening between rich and poor Americans. In the 1930s and early 1940s there was some closing of the distance between the top and the bottom of the income ladder; then, for nearly 40 years, while the whole country got much more wealthy, the balance remained remarkably stable. Now the disparities are widening again. The reason is the tax and budget legislation enacted in 1981 by the Reagan administration, with more than adequate assistance from the Democrats. The idea was to generate higher prosperity at the price of somewhat greater social inequality. In retrospect, does that strike you as a good bargain?

A more optimistic note: Of all the institutions of American life, the ideals of equal opportunity are most deeply embedded in the schools and universities. That is where the future is being made, and the doors there stand more widely open than ever. That has been the great achievement of the past generation, and there has been no retreat from it.

Yet there have been some real losses recently in the rights account, and few gains. The account stands a great deal higher than in most other countries, but present performance is not up to the standard of the great tradition founded 200 years ago yesterday.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Bolivia: Tired of Coups

Bolivia's comic-opera politics and economic plight have subjected it to much contempt. Last weekend, however, Bolivia shook off what threatened to become its 19th coup and emerged with a modestly strengthened democracy. Rightist officers who kidnapped President Hernán Siles Zuazo were faced down by loyal military commanders, a powerful labor movement and other American democracies, including the United States.

That outcome is heartening for the hemisphere as well as for Bolivia. The same defensive pride that led Bolivia huffily to quit the Olympics may now have stimulated a more significant rallying of forces. For a month, the country seethed indignantly about a Washington newspaper article proposing that a beer company sponsored its athletes. Last weekend, indignation turned constructive.

The military's respect for constitutional government had never before been impressive. And Bolivia's labor unions, while ostensibly in favor of civilian governments, repeatedly took to the streets to defeat austerity measures that governments tried to adopt at the behest of

foreign creditors. Both groups now seem to agree with President Siles Zuazo, who asserted after his rescue, "We are tired of coups."

There is also reason to cheer the regional response. Argentina's former military government was implicated in a 1980 coup that delayed President Siles Zuazo's inauguration for two years. Democratic Argentina supports the democracy in La Paz. Reports that a U.S.-trained anti-narcotics squad participated in the coup attempt are disturbing. Yet Washington's response was swift and stern, threatening a rupture of diplomatic relations. Together with parallel warnings from the presidents of Venezuela, Argentina, Peru and Colombia, this helped to turn the tide.

Washington now seems to understand the links between drug smugglers and corrupt soldier-politicians, and at least in Bolivia has become a consistent defender of constitutional rule. Bolivia's economic problems remain severe, and this coup attempt is not likely to be the last. But, thanks to the efforts of its people and its friends, Bolivia is learning to resist.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Paraguay: Free Press?

For most of his 30 years in power, nobody has paid much attention to General Alfredo Stroessner, leader of the dusty fiefdom of Paraguay. But change beckons there, and General Stroessner seems perplexed by the attention he is now getting. He insists that the country is free, but his constitution says, and cannot understand why foreigners fuss about his closing of an allegedly subversive newspaper.

Here is why ABC Color is Paraguay's leading newspaper and its conscience. Its owner and editor, Aldo Zuccolillo, has been brave enough to publish responsibly documented reports about corruption and human rights abuses. That he could do so, despite official harassment, showed that even a closed society can have windows of hope. Last March, after ABC Color interviewed a returning political exile, it was closed on charges of "endangering the peace of the republic and the stability of its institutions." Mr. Zuccolillo was held without charges for a week and then briefly placed

under house arrest. Since the closure, he has paid the paper's staff from his pocket. Journalists elsewhere took up his cause. When the notably moderate Inter-American Press Association sent representatives to Asuncion, they were greeted by hostile demonstrators and inveigled on the state radio: "The pestilence of their mercenary presence does not please us." Yet President Stroessner received the delegation, and gave the impression that ABC Color might be allowed to reappear.

That would certainly begin to change Paraguay's reputation for political primitivism. Nothing ABC Color might publish could damage President Stroessner as much as its continued silence. Mr. Zuccolillo's robust independence was Paraguay's best advertisement. His real offense has been to take literally the fine language about press freedom in his country's constitution. Muzzling him has demonstrated the fraudulence of its guarantees.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Malaysia and the U.S. Deficit

What does the U.S. budget deficit have to do with Malaysia? Much more than it would like. During 1983 [the deficit] was a stimulant for recovery in the United States and a few countries. However, it seems clear that continued growth of the deficit has been overstimulative. The gains are now countered by the adverse impact — on LDC debtors especially — of high interest rates and an overvalued dollar. These two almost surely arise from the deficit.

—Business Times (Kuala Lumpur).

### Canada: Turner's Wary Start

John Turner achieved his long-standing ambition for the weekend, when he was sworn in as [Canada's] 17th prime minister. Pierre Trudeau's act will be a difficult one to follow. The

newspaper has overcome any temptation the new prime minister may have felt to make a dramatic clean break with the past. His intention to proceed cautiously shows most clearly in the retention in high office of several heavyweights of Mr. Trudeau's cabinets.

—The Financial Times (London).

### FROM OUR JULY 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: A Fourth of July in Berlin

BERLIN — At the fourth of July reception by the American ambassador and Mrs. David J. Hill, the beautiful gardens of the embassy in the Bismarckstrasse were filled with summer costumes, whose wearers, sheltered from the torrid sun under shady trees, refreshed themselves with tea and iced drinks while they listened to patriotic remarks from the Ambassador and the Consul-General, and from the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, of New York. General Charles D. Hall and Admiral Rogers, some of the more dandy and younger members of the party, unable to withstand the enticing music, danced on the lawn with remarkable energy.

#### 1934: Marie Curie Is Dead

VALENCE-SUR-RHÔNE, France — Mme. Marie Curie, the world's foremost woman of science, co-discoverer with her husband, Pierre Curie, of radium, director of the Institute of Radium, member of the French Academy of Medicine and twice a winner of the Nobel Prize, died [on July 4] in a sanatorium at Sallanches, after an aggravation of pulmonary troubles. She was in her 66th year. Mme. Curie, née Maria Skłodowska, will doubtless rank among the great women of history. She was the recipient of the Nobel prize in both physics and chemistry, and honored by scholars and governments in all parts of the world.

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### U.S.-Filipino Friendship Day Draws Protest

United Press International

MANILA — Thousands of anti-government protesters held separate rallies in the Philippines on Wednesday, burning United States flag and effigies of President Ronald Reagan and President Ferdinand E. Marcos to mark Filipino-American Friendship Day.

The biggest demonstration took place in front of the U.S. Information Service offices in a city, 600 miles (960 kilometers) south of Manila, where 3,000 students and peasants assembled to hear anti-American

speeches. Demonstrators also massed near the gates of the U.S. Embassy in Manila and in two towns on the central Philippine Island of Negros.

The only incident reported involved a brief mêlée in front of the U.S. Embassy, where 200 riot police carrying truncheons prevented 1,000 protesters from massing near the mission's gates. There were no injuries.

Showing "Dismay" the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship" and carrying signs saying "Stop U.S. meddling in Philippine politics," the

protesters stood on the street outside the embassy for two hours. They also burned a paper American flag and an effigy of President Marcos.

A U.S. official agreed to receive a joint manifesto from four rally leaders at the embassy.

The manifesto said that since the United States granted the Philippines independence on July 4, 1946, "Filipino-American friendship has translated itself in reality to a kinship of domination designed to serve U.S. economic and strategic interests."

### China Defends Birth Control Policy in Face of U.S. Anti-Abortion Plan

Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Critics of abortion means of birth control do not understand the problems that China is trying to limit its population growth, a spokesman for the state family planning commission said.

Guoxiang, chief of the commission's education division, responded to a question at a news conference on Tuesday about China's family planning program that would eliminate family planning assistance to government and organizations that advocate abortion.

The U.S. Agency for International Development has urged the administration to reconsider the proposal. The move has also recently come under criticism from State Department officials who are concerned that it would alienate relations with such countries as China and India.

The official said that 70 percent of China's married couples of child-bearing age, or about 120 million couples, now used contraceptive devices.

Mr. Shen reported that 24 million couples had been given certificates formalizing their pledge to have only one child. These certificates, which entitle them and their child to preferential benefits in housing, medical care and education, have been awarded mostly in Chinese cities. Resistance to the single child policy continues in the countryside.

Asked about the prevalence of female infanticide, which has been encouraged by a couple's despera-

tion for a son under the single child policy, Mr. Shen said female infanticide was "popular in the old China. It still exists in the new China, but the figure has dropped."

Mr. Shen said the family planning program had generally shown good results. But he conceded that "mistakes and deviations, including the phenomenon of coercion do exist."

U.S. Under Secretary of State Gregory J. Newell said June 25 that the United States would cut off millions of dollars in aid to the UN population fund unless the agency guarantees that the money is not used for programs subsidizing or advocating abortion.

Mr. Shen confirmed earlier reports that China's natural growth rate dropped last year to 11.54 per 1,000, which is down sharply from 14.49 per thousand in 1982.

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## SCIENCE

## The Race to Build a Super Chip for Computers

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Quietly, often in secrecy, scientists at dozens of laboratories in Europe, Japan and the United States are racing toward yet another revolution in computers.

They are on the verge of shrinking the present generation of super-computers down to the size of a baseball through a new technology that will allow the complex circuitry of hundreds of silicon chips to be etched onto a single, thin wafer.

Many of today's chips are made up of thousands of transistors, but such a single wafer could hold millions.

In addition to enormous advances in computer speed and reliability, the result will be a dramatic decrease in cost, according to scientists in the field.

"The big companies realize they're going to have to go this way or be out of the business," said Dr. Bruce McWilliams, who heads work on the technique — called wafer-scale integration — at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California.

It is believed that the wafer and its supporting hardware will enable the creation of computers hundreds of times faster and more powerful than anything now in existence.

Desk-top computers based on a wafer, for instance, will become much more powerful than the large mainframes that now occupy whole rooms.

The stakes are high: Today, for example, no computer is powerful enough to simulate the airflow around an aircraft, and the first country to do so will undoubtedly produce superior planes," according to the National Science Foundation.

"You chop the wafer apart and then the first thing you do is put it back together," said Dr. Robert R. Johnson, president of Mosaic Systems Inc., a company in Troy, Michigan, that is developing the wafer-scale technology. "It's sort of nutty, but that's how the industry grew up."

The conventional approach has been used for decades. If a tiny chip is made much bigger — say, the size of a postage stamp instead of an aspirin tablet — tiny errors in the manufacturing process are sure to make it a reject. Even in today's highly advanced plants, where impurities such as dust are rigorously controlled, as many as half the chips have to be discarded.

In a large computer, the big drawback is that all these separate chips slow things down tremendously. It takes time for electrical signals to travel back and forth along the miles of wires that connect all the chips.

A single large wafer can eliminate the time lag, and several other problems as well, such as the huge expense of housing separate chips in a large computer cabinet and wiring them together, often by hand.

Indeed, the potential benefits of monster chips have kept experimenters busy for decades trying to create them. In the 1960s and 1970s scientists at Texas Instruments, International Business Machines and Japan's Toshiba all tried to master the wafer-scale approach — and all failed.

What has changed is the emergence of such new technologies as extremely precise lasers.

"The key is really the whole emerging field of microengineering,"

said Dr. Richard M. Osgood, director of the microelectronics laboratory at Columbia University.

Approaches to creating a monster wafer range from the ambitious to the conservative. At Mosaic, scientists are using a hybrid approach: taking individual, already tested standard memory and logic chips and assembling them on special wafers that can be programmed to make the myriad connections.

"What the laser allows you to do is to focus a micro-scale blowtorch that you move around at very high speeds," Dr. McWilliams said. "You turn it on or off, causing deposition or etching to occur where you want it to. You can also measure the electrical characteristics of the thing you just built without removing it from the reaction chamber."

In contrast, scientists at Trilogy, in Cupertino, California, are working on a true wafer-scale approach. Their concept is to make three copies on each wafer of every critical circuit. If one contains a flaw or fails, then a backup automatically takes over.

The company has made prototype wafers, but faults in the process have so far kept them from performing up to expectations.

Even when the Trilogy technique is perfected, the redundancy of the circuits means that large areas of the wafer will go unused.

The ultimate wafer — and the most powerful of all — will have its entire surface covered with working circuits. That means every circuit will have to be tested and ready ones corrected before the whole wafer is ready to go to work.

The technology to achieve this advance is under development at such places as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, Columbia University and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

The techniques often abandon the mass-production procedures commonly used on wafers and instead use precision lasers that work like miniature blowtorches. The lasers allow the direct etching and correcting of tiny circuits and wires, one-by-one.

"It means," he said, "you can try to answer questions you thought the universe was going to have to do without."

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Florida Insurance Parks Murdoch on St

## Shares Slid on Bourses Worldwide

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Stock prices on exchanges followed the downward path of U.S. stocks in the second quarter.

World Index, a measure of world stock prepared by the Geneva-based Capital International Perspective, dropped 7.3 percent for the quarter. For the United States alone, according to Capital International, stock prices fell 4 percent.

It is a roundup of second-quarter developments on some major exchanges.

On

quarter was generally disappointing on

London Stock Exchange. Capital Interna-

tional's index for British stocks declined 6.8

percent, while The Financial Times All-Share

after peaking at 536 on May 3, closed at

490.48. The drop measured about 8

percent for the period, and largely wiped out the

cent increase of the previous quarter.

Analysts said the market was unsettled be-

cause of a reduction in interest rates or a

reduced bull market on Wall Street.

Shares from Datastream, a financial-infor-

mation service, showed only two sectors with

for the quarter: tobacco, up 4 percent,

due to BAT Industries PLC, and newspe-

cial and publishing, up 1 percent.

The world's performing sectors were merchant

and miscellaneous financials, which were

up 21 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

problem sectors were motors and leisure,

down 16 percent; building materials, down

11 percent, and mining and construction,

down 14 percent, largely because of fears of

interest rates.

Paris stockbrokers' index, called the CAC

Compagnie des Agents de Change, climbed

164 at the beginning of the quarter to 181.7

May; the index closed at 174.60 Friday.

International's index for French stocks

fell 5.3 percent for the period. Daily vol-

ume about 100 million shares, compared to

to about 400 million at the market's heaviest

half period in January.

Analysts blamed the Bourse's lackluster per-

formance on rising U.S. interest rates and Wall

Street's decline. Other factors cited were fears

of the Iran-Iraq war and the debts of devel-

oping countries.

Still, some stocks continued to move quickly.

El Vigier, an analyst with Jean du Cholet

Dupont & Compagnie, said the higher

oil prices had lured foreign investors to the big food,

beverage and pharmaceutical concerns with

overseas sales, including L'Oréal, BSN,

SG-Ricard and Moët-Hennessy.

On the exception of two attractive new is-

— Nixdorf, the computer company, and

the maker of sports cars — prices on the

Kurt Stock Exchange fell in the quarter.

Analysts cited the influence of West Germany's

metalworkers strike, rising U.S. interest

and the waning appetite for stocks on Wall

Street.

Reflecting the fitful decline, the 100-share

Kurt Allgemeine Zeitung Index closed

at 348.40 after reaching a high of 370.84

2. Capital International's West German

fell 1.3 percent.

It had been the general worldwide

uncertainty, however, were the com-

three biggest banks — Deutsche Bank,

Dinan and Commerzbank. Prices of

blue chip shares suffered as well, including

three chemical companies: Hoechst, Bay-

ard and BASF. The three had posted big gains

this year because of expectations that

would profit most from economic recovery.

onto

Toronto Stock Exchange drifted down in

second quarter as interest rates rose and the

Canadian dollar fell to record lows. The main

300 index fell about 5 percent from the end

of March level of 2382.10, closing last week at

194. Capital International's index of Canadian stocks fell 6.8 percent.

Analysts said the market was suffering from a

lack of the economic recovery to work its way

up and Canada's important natural-resources com-

panies.

## Late Fears Helped Turn London Bull Into Bear

Market Was Not Prepared for Sharp Setback in May After High Was Set

By Lynne Curry

International Herald Tribune

ONDON — The bull market that dominated the London Stock Exchange's first quarter stalled for a while into the second quarter, and in May the market turned bearish.

Many analysts believe that the market is likely to remain at about the same level for the rest of the year.

The market fell following bad news in Britain abroad: Rising U.S. interest rates, fears of a rising debt crisis, the rescue of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., the Iran-Iraq war, an increasingly bitter and disruptive coal miners' strike, and poor economic news released by the government.

The Financial Times All-Share Index rose to a peak of 536.2 in early May and then tumbled but 10 percent, to a low of 481.45 before recovering slightly to end the quarter at 490.48.

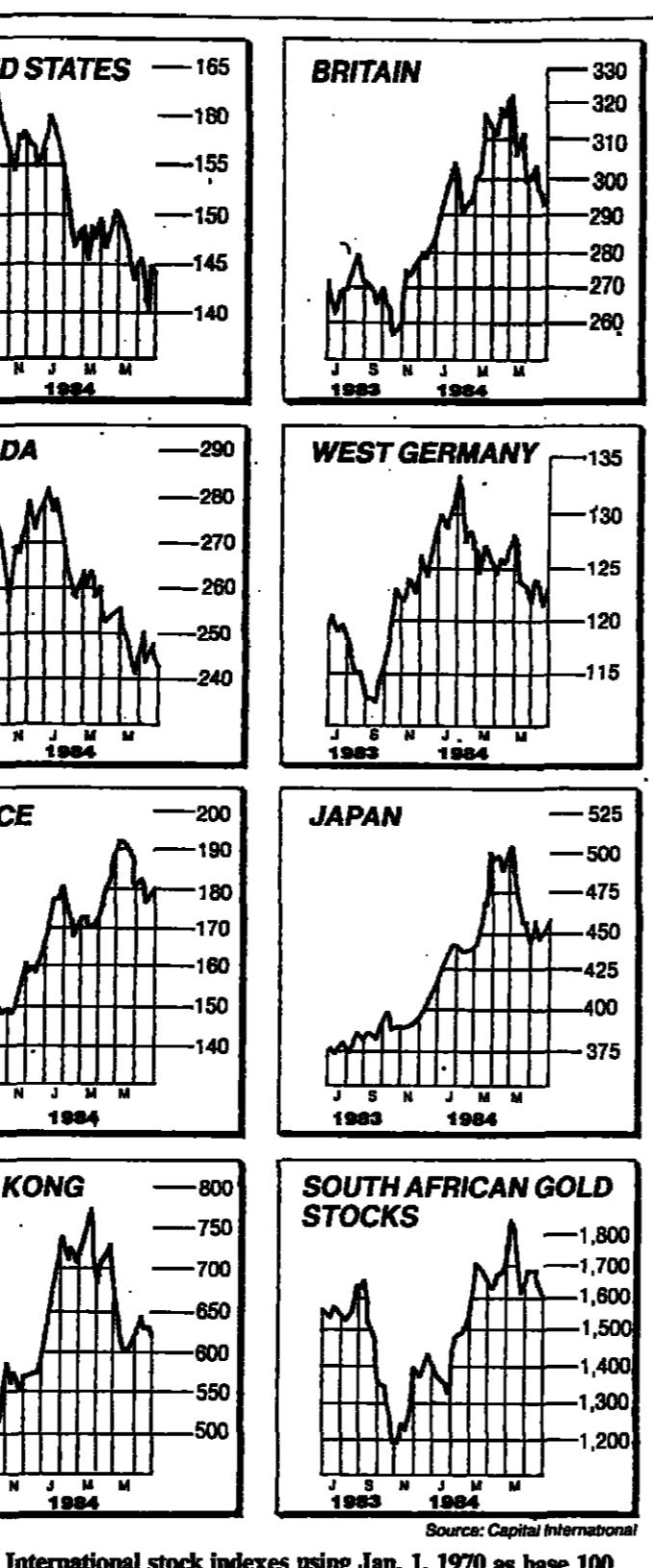
"The market jumped nicely and then cooled," said Stephen Loftus, partner at Nes Capel & Co.

The market had been confident that recovery was continuing, with better than expected company results in April, analysts said, but it was not prepared for the subsequent sharp setback in May.

One of the key factors triggering the downturn, the London Stock Exchange was the steady rise in U.S. interest rates.

Moreover, "the U.S. economy is overheating and that is tied up with the elections," said John Grieveson, an analyst at Grieveson Grant & Co. The disagreement between the government and the Fed has international implications," he added.

Analysts do not anticipate much action will be



Source: Capital International

Capital International stock indexes using Jan. 1, 1970 as base 100.

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

By Edward Rohrbach

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In 1984's first half, Wall Street was definitely not the route to Fat City. In fact, as measured by the Dow average, it was the worst detour that U.S. stocks have taken over six months since 1973.

"Performance varied between bad and awful," observed Fred Fraenkel, director of equity research at Prudential-Bache. "Only a handful of investors were able to outperform a cash return in the first six months of 1984. Cash was the place to be."

Consider the carnage: The Dow Jones industrial average slumped 10 percent; Standard & Poor's 500 stock index was off 7 percent, and the NASDAQ over-the-counter index plunged 14.5 percent. Meanwhile, two-year government bonds provided a risk-free 13 percent return and the average money-market fund was paying a 10 percent rate during 1984's first half.

For the second quarter, the Dow average, which dropped to a 16-month low in mid-June, managed to close Friday down just 3 percent from the start of the quarter, to 1,132.40. But of a total of 4,325 stocks on the New York and American Stock Exchanges and over-the-counter markets tracked by Mediabase, only 2,731 — or 63 percent — lost ground in

the quarter. Investors who did not stay parked in bonds at least have the satisfaction that they were steered wrong by experts. The consensus of economists was wrong about the economy, which continued to rise; wrong about interest rates, which continued to rise, and wrong about the strength of

the dollar, an important element to non-Americans investing on Wall Street.

But economists were not the only experts who were wrong. About as many Wall Street recommendations by stock analysts survived being wrecked as old cars at a demolition derby.

Of 16 guest panelists appearing on Wall Street Week, the popular U.S. television show, none picked stocks at the beginning of the year chose a portfolio that went up — they all would have lost investors money.

Gail Dudson, a technical analyst for Pershing & Co., scored the best by recommending eight stocks, which only went down 2.6 percent. The worst portfolio picked by a panelist plummeted 42 percent.

Among the show's four regular panelists, everyone took Wall Street's wrong turn in forecasting how low the Dow would go in 1984. The closest, at 1,148, was 61 points above the low already established — and in the other direction he forecast a high of 1,290.

Another prestigious forecast that the market three to reverse the first six months was the annual midsummer selection of 10 stocks representing "uncommon values" put together by Shearson Lehman American Express.

Nine of the 10 stocks picked July 1, 1982, advanced over the year through June, 1983, and a portfolio of all 10 scored 125 percent for all 1983, against a gain of about 50 percent for the S&P 500.

However, in the 12 months just ended, the 10 stocks declined 15.3 percent, the first time that Shearson picks have underperformed the overall market since 1979-80. In fact, only one of the stocks, Storer Communications, was up for the year.

"When recommending those stocks a year ago we thought the bull market was going to continue," said Eliot Fried, Shearson's chief investment officer. "We just selected overly aggressive names."

Why did the stock market behave so badly in 1984's first half? After all, "stagnation," the big bugaboo of the 1970s, disappeared as the economy hummed and inflation was checked.

Donald D. Hahn, a consultant to A.G. Becker Paribas and partner in the Chicago investment firm of Hahn Holland & Grossman, blamed investors for focusing solely on negative elements and ignoring the positives.

"In the late 1980s and early 1970s troubling issues were shrugged off by portfolio managers, stating they were 'looking over the valley,'" he observed. "Now, in contrast, many of these same market participants turn a deaf ear to numerous favorable developments by nothing that they're 'looking over the peak.'

Echoing this theme, First Boston's portfolio strategist, Suresh L. Bhurid, thinks that the stock market will encounter "great difficulty in trying to return from current levels."

"There's a great deal of nervousness out there," he warned. "Those who have a lot of cash worry about missing a nice rally and those still fully invested are trying to figure out where they could raise cash if a rally were to occur."

Leon G. Cooperman, chairman of the investment policy committee at Goldman Sachs, points out the difficult road ahead that equity investors face: "In the years when the S&P 500's price return has been below the cash-equivalent return, only 10 to 15 percent of the S&P 500 industries have, on average, showed a price return in excess of cash."

## West Germany's Market Rode Out Metal Strike

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The metalworkers' strike during the past eight weeks, West Germany's most damaging labor dispute since World War II, failed to hurt second quarter profits on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange as much as had been feared.

Although heavy selling had been feared, the fallout from the metalworkers' strike was seen instead in a surprisingly moderate acceleration of the downward trend in share prices that began in the first quarter, with the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung index dropping to an average 348 points in the second quarter from 354 for the first three months.

"The strike, in addition to higher U.S. interest rates, caused some hard times for the exchange," said Karl-Heinz Sanner, market analyst at Deutsche Bank, "but it did not create a catastrophe."

Mr. Sanner and other analysts attributed the apparent resilience in prices to an underlying confidence among investors that the West German economy would still post strong results, albeit at a growth lower than the 3 to 3.5 percent for 1984 originally projected by the government.

The market saw some weak days between mid-May and the end of June, as the strike cast a shadow on prospects for a boom in the auto industry and put government growth projections increasingly in doubt.

On June 15, exactly one month into the strike, the FAZ index hit a low for the quarter at 338, down 9 percent from the first quarter high of 370 for June 2.

Part of the market's retreat, analysts said, was

from an outflow of foreign funds, particularly British pension funds, because of uncertainty about the strike's long-term effects.

Hardest hit by the strike were share prices in the auto industry, which had a loss of 9.5 billion Deutsche marks of production.

In addition, share prices among the big retail stores dropped markedly, because of expected decreases in disposable income because of strike-induced layoffs.

"We witnessed a 10 percent decline in prices of auto stocks during the strike, compared to price levels in mid-April," said Peter Klare, market analyst at the private Düsseldorf-based market-research firm.



## SPORTS

**McEnroe, Cash, Lendl, Connors in Semis**

United Press International  
LONDON, England — De-  
fending champion John McEnroe  
had to settle for a semifinal con-  
frontation against unseeded Australian  
Cash with a 6-3, 6-3, 6-1 tri-  
umphant over fellow American John  
Wednesday at the All-En-  
tennis championships. Cash

2, 6-2, and into the semifinals for  
the 12th time in his 13 visits to the  
All England club.

McEnroe, looking to become the  
first American to record back-to-  
back Wimbledon titles since Don  
Budge in 1937-38, won in 99 min-  
utes with Sadi out of his depth and  
never in contention.

"I was as relaxed as I have ever  
felt," commented McEnroe, who  
has curbed his temper for 10 days  
and says he is enjoying himself  
more and more on court these days.  
McEnroe has a record of 52-1 this

year. Lendl, the current French Open  
champion and the only player to  
defeat McEnroe in 1984, used his  
full repertoire, racing through the  
first set in 19 minutes and allowing  
Sadi only five points off his serve  
(two on double faults).

The No. 2 seed faltered briefly  
when a disputed line call interrupted  
his concentration as he served for  
the second set; he was pushed  
into a tie breaker but powered back

from 3-5 with four consecutive  
points.

"I feel I played very well apart  
from a stretch in the second set," said  
Lendl, who was warned for re-  
marks to the only woman line judge  
on court. "I asked her if she was  
blind. If she had said yes, that  
would have been the end of it. But  
she didn't say anything. Maybe  
she's deaf too."

Connors, coasting home after re-  
eling off nine successive games to  
turn a 1-2 first-set deficit into a 4-0  
lead in the second.

Connors, 21 and the first qual-  
ifier to reach the quarterfinals since  
McEnroe in 1977, competed only as  
long as his cannonball serve was  
in time. He was repeatedly lobbed  
by Connors and was nervous on big  
points.

"I didn't play as well as I'd like,"  
said Amacuna, who admitted he  
hadn't known how to find his way  
to Center Court. "He returned so  
well it kind of took me out of my  
game. I was a bit dizzy-headed. It's

a profession — it's very good start  
for me. I just look for better things  
to come now."

"I hit the ball pretty solid," said  
Connors, advancing to his ninth  
semifinal. "My first match ever  
here was on Center Court. I got  
thrown right in there, so I had the  
advantage of having grown up out  
there."

Connors, who beat Lendl in the  
two U.S. Open finals, holds an  
11-5 career advantage, but in their  
most recent meeting, at the Toun-  
ament of Champions, Lendl humili-  
ated Connors, 6-0, 6-0.

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Cash, bidding to become the first  
Australian man to win here since  
John Newcombe in 1971, used  
breaks in the third games of the  
first two sets to take a 2-0 lead.  
Gomez, after blowing a 3-0 edge in  
the third, won the tie break, 7-5,  
but Cash retaliated in kind in the  
fourth set.

In reaching the semis, Cash, 19,  
had already beaten No. 4 seed Mats  
Wilander and No. 11 Kevin Cur-  
ren.

The second-seeded Evert, play-  
ing a textbook baseline game and  
grinding down Karlovic with a re-  
lentless backhand, needed just 52  
minutes to set up a match against  
No. 3 seed Hana Mandlikova for a  
place in Saturday's final.

The women's semis will be  
played Thursday, with Martina  
Navratilova seeking her fifth Wim-  
bledon crown, facing No. 6 Kathy  
Jordan in the other match. Navratilova  
is 11-0 lifetime against Jordan  
and Evert is 15-2 over Mandlikova.

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Evert, a three-time champion,  
broke serve six times against Karlovic,  
the first woman qualifier ever to  
reach the quarterfinal. The Swede had beaten No. 15 seed Andre-  
s Temesvari, former champion  
Virgin Wade of Britain and Chris  
Jolissaint of Switzerland.

Both Amacuna, who turned pro-  
fessional May 20 and has a world  
ranking of 238, and Karlovic, No.  
183 among the women, were play-  
ing on Center Court for the first  
time and needed instruction on  
how to address the Royal Box.



Cleveland stuck it to Kansas City from the outset of Tues-  
day's game. Leadoff batter Brett Butler singled, stole second  
(taking third when second baseman Bud Biancalana, above,

couldn't snare catcher Don Slaight's off-line pop) and  
scored on Julio Franco's single. The Indians racked up four  
runs in each of the first two innings en route to a 15-3 rout.

The Associated Press

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Cartoon Russian Sets Mark in Hammer Throw

IRK, Irkutsk (UPI) — Hammer thrower Yury Sedykh of the Soviet  
set a world record of 86.34 meters (283.26 feet) at an international  
field meet here late Tuesday. The previous mark, 84.14 meters,  
set by Sergei Litvinov of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1983, at a meet

in Moscow.

See also, page 10.

FA Alters Indirect Free-Kick Rule

LONDON (UPI) — The International Football Federation, soccer's

rule-making body, announced on Wednesday that indirect free kicks  
shot from the penalty area will no longer be played from  
spot where the offense occurs but will be set back onto the goal area

The new rule will take effect July 15.

FA said the change was made "to reduce the density of players in the

immediate vicinity of [the] goal."

British Doctors Propose Boxing Ban

LONDON (UPI) — The 600 delegates to the British  
Medical Association's annual conference on Tuesday proposed a ban on

amateur and professional boxing in Britain, citing risks of brain and

lame and other injuries endemic to the sport.

The aim of the delegates is "to influence public opinion to ultimately  
ban boxing," said a spokesman, adding that the show-of-hands motion  
was by a "substantial majority." The BMA represents two-thirds of

the 97,500 doctors.

The British Parliament can outlaw boxing; in 1981 it rejected a  
proposal after Welsh bantamweight Johnny Owen died following a

fight in Los Angeles.

Oakland and Cincinnati All-Star Sites

NEW YORK (UPI) — Oakland and Cincinnati have been selected as  
host cities for the All-Star games in 1987 and 1988, respectively, the  
Rebels' Commission's office announced Tuesday. Minneapolis and  
Boston had been tipped as the sites for the next two years; this year's  
will be played Tuesday in San Francisco.

Oakland will host its first All-Star game as part of a celebration of the  
city's 20th year in California. Cincinnati, site of the games in 1938  
and 1970, will be celebrating its bicentennial in 1988.



AP  
Jimmy Connors  
... In straight-sets form.

## A Scientist as Coach: Take Your Eye Off the Ball

By Richard D. Lyons  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Batters hear it  
from sandlots to big leagues: Keep  
your eye on the ball. But the seem-  
ingly safe and ageless rule has  
advise coming under scientific chal-  
lenge.

When batting against a good  
pitcher, particularly a fastball  
pitcher, it's all right to take your  
eye off the ball in a while," says  
Prof. Terry Bahill of the University of  
Arizona, who studies the game from a laboratory instead  
of the bleachers.

Using complex tracking sensors  
and computers, Bahill has deter-  
mined scientifically what hitting  
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of the bleachers.

Research with Harper and the  
other subjects isolated four types of  
eye movements that are controlled  
by four different areas of the brain.  
Bahill listed them as:

• Saccadic movements, quick,  
jerky movements the eye normally  
employs when reading text or scan-  
ning a roomful of people, controlled  
by the reticular formation area in  
the brain stem.

• Vestibulo-ocular movements,  
used to maintain fixation during  
head movements; controlled by  
three semicircular canals in the  
inner ear, one each for pitch, roll and  
yaw.

• Smooth-pursuit movements,  
used when tracking an object in  
motion; controlled by an area in  
the brain just below the abducens  
muscles.

• Vergence movements, used to  
discriminate perspective and dis-  
tance when looking between near  
and far objects; controlled by an  
area to one side of the oculomotor  
nucleus.

Much good hitters make this eye  
movement — called a saccade —  
involuntarily, Bahill says, bearing  
out the experience of Yogi Berra,  
who once confessed, "I can't think  
and hit at the same time."

The human eye is simply over-  
able of tracking a fastball over the  
entire path of 60 feet 6 inches,"  
said Bahill. "For one segment of its  
trajectory, the last 10 feet or so, the  
ball is going too fast." Ryan's fast-  
ball, for instance, has been clocked  
at more than 100 miles an hour (160.9 kilometers an hour).

"We hypothesize that the best  
imaginable athlete could not track  
the ball closer than 5 feet from the  
plate, at which point it is moving  
three times faster than the fastest  
human could track," Bahill reported.

"This finding . . . makes it difficult  
to account for the widely re-  
ported claim that Ted Williams  
could sometimes see the ball hit his  
bat."

"Williams were indeed able to  
do this, it could only be possible if  
he made an anticipatory saccade that  
put his eye ahead of the ball and  
then let the ball catch up to his  
eye," he added.

Bahill's experiments, conducted in  
a biomechanical engineering labora-  
tory, tested college students with  
only modest baseball talents, col-  
lege players, minor league players  
and one major-leaguer, Brian  
Harper, an outfielder with the  
Pittsburgh Pirates.

Bahill equipped a special pair of  
glasses with infrared diodes and  
light-detecting diodes that  
measure eye movement. As the eyes  
move, different amounts of light  
are reflected, and can be measured  
and quantified when the data are

fed into a computer connected to  
the system. The "target" in the lab  
system was a plastic whiffle ball  
pulled along a length of fishing line  
at speeds of up to 93 miles an hour.

Three light-emitting diodes also  
monitor head movements.

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tory

## ART BUCHWALD

## Parental Guidanceship

WASHINGTON — I walked into Sullivan's house and found him in a serious conversation with his 12-year-old son, David.

"Am I interrupting anything?" I asked.

"No," replied Sullivan. "We were just discussing going to a movie together. What would you like to see? David?"

"I'll leave it up to you, father," David said. "If you think a film is too violent or has sexual content not suitable for someone of my age, then I would hope you would not let me see it."

Sullivan was very perplexed. "You're not helping my much."

"The decision is not mine to make. After all, you're my parent, and you know what is best for me."

Sullivan picked up the newspaper with the theater listings.

"How can I tell what is in the movies if I haven't seen them?" he said.

"You must be guided by the Motion Picture Association ratings. At my tender age I certainly would not expect you to take me to a film with an R rating, since it would contain inappropriate language, excessive violence or even nudity that we both would find morally offensive."

Sullivan said, "Yeah, I guess you're right."

"We can also eliminate X-rated movies since you couldn't take me to one even if you wanted to."

"Who said anything about taking you to an X-rated movie?"

"I was just making it easier for you to select the right film for me."

## Directors Approve Contract

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Hollywood's branch of the Directors Guild of America voted overwhelmingly Monday night to accept a new three-year contract, apparently averting a strike that would have closed down almost all movie production. The contract provides that the guild receive roughly one-fifth of distributors' gross revenues on video cassettes made from theatrical and television movies.

You can forget the G category as we'd both be bored, even if we could find one," David said.

"So what we're looking for is a PG or Parental Guidance film?" Sullivan said.

"That would be a good place to start. Of course, there is a new rating, PG-13, which is a warning to you that there is more violence and sex in it than a PG film, but not enough to rate an R."

"Would you like to see a PG-13 picture?"

"The question is not whether I would like to see one, but whether you and mother would want me to view it," David replied. "It's a grown-up decision that, as a child, I don't feel I should be part of."

"Every film in this paper sounds like either a sophomore college joke or a stupid comic-strip adventure. What kind of guidance can I get from that?" Sullivan complained.

David said, "You can't blame the motion picture producers. Grown-ups don't go to the movies, and therefore Hollywood no longer has to pander to their tastes."

"Where the heck did you hear that?" Sullivan wanted to know.

I saw Jack Valenti on the Today show and he said it while defending the rating system," David replied.

"What else did he say?"

"The PG-13 rating places an even larger guidance responsibility on the parent. You, in effect, Dad, are the final arbiter as to how much violence or sexual permissiveness I will be exposed to in my developing years."

I could see Sullivan was losing his patience. "If it was up to me I wouldn't let you see any of these idiotic movies," he said, throwing down the paper.

"I may not agree with your assessment of the current crop of summer films, but as a 12-year-old, I respect your right as a parent to protect me from them."

"Here's five bucks," said Sullivan. "Go see anything you want."

"Thank you, father," David said.

"What are you going to see?" I asked David as we left Sullivan steaming in the living room.

"Indiana Jones," he whispered to me. "We go through this charade every week."

## The Flesh-Colored Dylan That Glows in the Light

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Before Sunday's show in the Parc de Sceaux, Bob Dylan said he was feeling a bit "shaky." The string of one-nighters that began in Verona, Italy, on May 28 was taking its toll.

One-nighters are frustrating. Even basics like getting some sleep or something to eat can be a struggle. Not knowing the language, you can't communicate with the people. When you get shaky you don't see how you're going to get out there and give. Five years ago Dylan decided not to do any more one-nighters, but his life is rather disorderly and he just stepped into this tour without much reflection.

Some musicians consider the road an ideal creative situation. A few weeks earlier, Dylan had looked out his hotel room window in Rotterdam and thought how wonderful it was: It's so isolated out here. Maybe he should try to write something. He jotted an idea on a scrap of paper and threw it in with the others. He cannot remember the last time he wrote a song on the road.

The show Sunday was shaky at first, but during a band feature, he went behind the stage and practiced. Phrasing and dynamics improved when he came back, the band picked up steam and 60,000 people were cheering by twilight.

The next afternoon, over a cup of coffee on the terrace of a large cafe near the Arch of Triumph, he said he could not remember what he had been practicing backstage. He smiled: "Probably the words to 'Mr. Tambourine Man.'"

He had arrived for the interview at 6:30, right on time. There was no entourage. Wearing a broken-in black leather jacket and dark glasses, he spoke slowly, directly, conversationally. There are similarities between Dylan and Miles Davis. Equally controversial, they both revolutionized a traditional music by combining it with rock. Both also had reputations for being acerbic, inaccessible and prone to bad humor. And both now seem, as the French put it, comfortable in their skin.

The performance included an eclectic assortment of his hits. Asked whether he minded singing the same old things all the time, he leaned over the table to answer: "They're not the same old things. It's like doing Shakespeare or something. The lines are good. I want to sing them."

It did not sound arrogant, although it may read that way. To say Bob Dylan compares himself to Shakespeare would be a cheap shot. "It's easy to see without looking too far that not much is really sacred" is a good line, although you wonder whether he would write it now after his spiritual voyage from his Jewish origins to



Bob Dylan: "I never ask myself why I do it."

a born-again Christian to an orthodox Judaism.

"Yeah, I stand by that. It's like it was just written yesterday. 'Flesh-colored Christ' that glow in the dark. I find that's all still pretty much true."

Joan Baez, who had been touring Europe on the same bill with Dylan, decided at the last moment not to perform in Paris. She told the newspaper *Le Monde* that she had understood she would sing with Dylan, not as his opening act. She said there had been a series of humiliations, fights and compromises, but that personally she had nothing against Dylan: "I spent one wonderful day with him. He was very funny. But he lives on another planet. If he was more of this world, he would certainly have helped me."

If not from another planet, Dylan gives the impression of someone somehow searching for another time. Would he prefer to have been born in another period of history?

"We played this coliseum in Verona and at the foot of the stage there was a big pit."

He said, "Somebody told me that's where the blind poets used to read before they got drowned. Something like that. I probably came along at just about the right time."

So much for time. What about aspect?

"You mean if I'd been born black or something? Maybe I'd have had more to say, maybe less. Maybe I wouldn't have bothered at all. Some people are in a position where they can't express their feelings. People look at you and think you're so-and-so, but that is not really who you are."

A critic expressed the somewhat facetious opinion that Dylan became a born-again Christian so he would have an excuse to explore gospel music. "Not exactly," he laughed. "These periods of time go by so quickly it's hard to remember. But I stumbled on some new chordal structures and lyrical aspects which surprised me as much

as anybody. It wasn't up to me to assemble them, my focus starts to disintegrate fairly quickly. I can't stay too long with one thing."

During his 1978 world tour, which included recording the "Live at Budokan" album, he discovered new subtleties in his own songs. It was as if he was completing them. "Blowin' in the Wind" became a hymn; he crooned, "I Want You" like a torch singer. "Ballad of a Thin Man" became down-home blues. "Just Like a Woman" a spiritual. "All I Really Want To Do" a march, and "All Along the Watchtower" had more in common with the Jimi Hendrix version than his own original.

Most critics did not see it that way.

"It was called 'Too Las Vegas,' and they compared it to Bruce Springsteen because there was a saxophone player," he said. "They referred to it as disco. I don't know why or if it's something I've done, but the press just doesn't seem to know who I am. They just took the heat out of me."

The song "Neighborhood Bully" on his recent album "Infidels" has been interpreted as a Zionist statement. "People say I'm political, but I have no input into that."

A man with a camera on the sidewalk stopped to look at him, but then walked away.

He continued: "Politics is just something they throw to the people, like bones. It changes nothing, but to keep things in order people seem to need something to distract. If you're not mistreating anybody, everything would be too cool."

Are you cool? Do you ever wake up in the middle of the night with anguish?

He leaned back and lit a cigarette. "You don't realize how valuable peace is until you've lost it. No I don't wake up. I can't go to sleep in the first place."

Art is supposed to help get you through such situations. The record producer Quincy Jones says that he always feels a little lonely if he has not listened to Bach for a few days. But it can be hard on the artist.

"The thing is the person who's creating the stuff never knows what he's doing," Dylan said. "I never ask myself why I do it. It's what I do, that's all. And I think I'm just getting good at it, it's coming into focus now."

Two waiters hovered over the table with plates and napkins. The other tables were already set for dinner. There was one last question getting up to leave: Do you worry about repeating yourself?

"I don't have that problem. I don't know who I am anyway from one day to another. So I don't know what there is to repeat."

Bob Dylan — Newcastle, July 5; Slane Castle, Drogheda, Ireland, July 8.

## PEOPLE

Saudi Police Inspector  
Fined £1,500 in London

A Saudi Arabian police officer who went shopping in London's Oxford Street in a chauffeur-driven limousine was fined £1,500 (about \$2,000) Tuesday. Farid Hadaway, 43, arrived on a British visit with \$10,000 and had £7,000 left when he stole three pairs of pajamas and six undershirts worth about £53 last month, prosecutors said. Hadaway, described as a chief inspector in the Saudi police force, pleaded guilty and paid the fine. The fine was the first of more than £1,000 imposed by a British magistrate for shopping, officials said.

American Airlines awarded a plaque to the first passenger booked on an inaugural flight from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to Chicago. The passenger revealed he once had been convinced of threatening to blow up a jetliner.

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Bob Dylan — Newcastle, July 5; Slane Castle, Drogheda, Ireland, July 8.

## EMPLOYMENT

## GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

ENGLISHMAN, MD 50, son-reared, living French-speaking Switzerland, 10 years, 1973-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 206